

SECRET

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CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
by authority of
THE SURGEON GENERAL
DATE APR 10 1950
MAJOR FRANK B. ROGERS, MC
Medical Division
Frank B. Rogers

SWFA

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Vol. 1 No. 7

HQ, MALARIA CONTROL, APO 503

22 June 1944

FLASH !

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GHQ recently authorized the publication for civilian consumption of a brief history of Malaria Control and the resultant decreased incidence. We quote from an Australian newspaper :

MALARIA IN N. G. CUT 95 PER CENT

INCIDENCE of malaria among American troops in New Guinea has been reduced by 95 per cent in 15 months, according to official figures released yesterday.

Similar success has been achieved by the Australian Army anti-malarial campaign.

A special committee, appointed by General MacArthur, of representatives of both the Australian and American medical services, was responsible primarily for the improvement. This committee formulated the general principles for the anti-malarial campaign.

American and Australian medical officers and malaria control units, specially trained for the job, then began as bitter a war against the anopheles mosquito as the troops were waging against the Japanese.

Malariologists provided expert advice to unit commanders, troops were educated on control measures, and every man was urged to wage his own personal war against mosquitoes. Methods and technique employed are still on the secret list.

Allied commanders have proof that malaria is an even bigger problem to the Japanese than it was to us.

Malaria attack rate in U.S. Army forces in New Guinea in February 1943, was 962 cases per 1000 men each year. In April this year it was 45.1 cases per 1000 men. Of these 30.9 per thousands were new cases, and 14.2 were relapses.

Most spectacular results were achieved at one advanced base in the same period. In 1943 the rate was 2700 cases per 1000 men a year, meaning that each soldier could expect to be hospitalised 2.7 times a year.

In April 1944, the rate was 3.4 cases per 1000 men a year.

Severity of individual attacks also was reduced. In March, 1943, the average stay in hospital with each attack was 28 days. A year later it was slightly more than nine days.

A much more longer version of the story was released for the U.S. press.

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The USAFFE Circular 44 on the submission of Malaria Case Report Cards (NS 17) was issued this past month. We wish to emphasize the importance of having all medical units forward these cards expeditiously as well as properly completed. The Assistant Malariologists, by checking periodically at the various hospitals to insure complete understanding and cooperation in the handling of these cards, can assist greatly in this matter.

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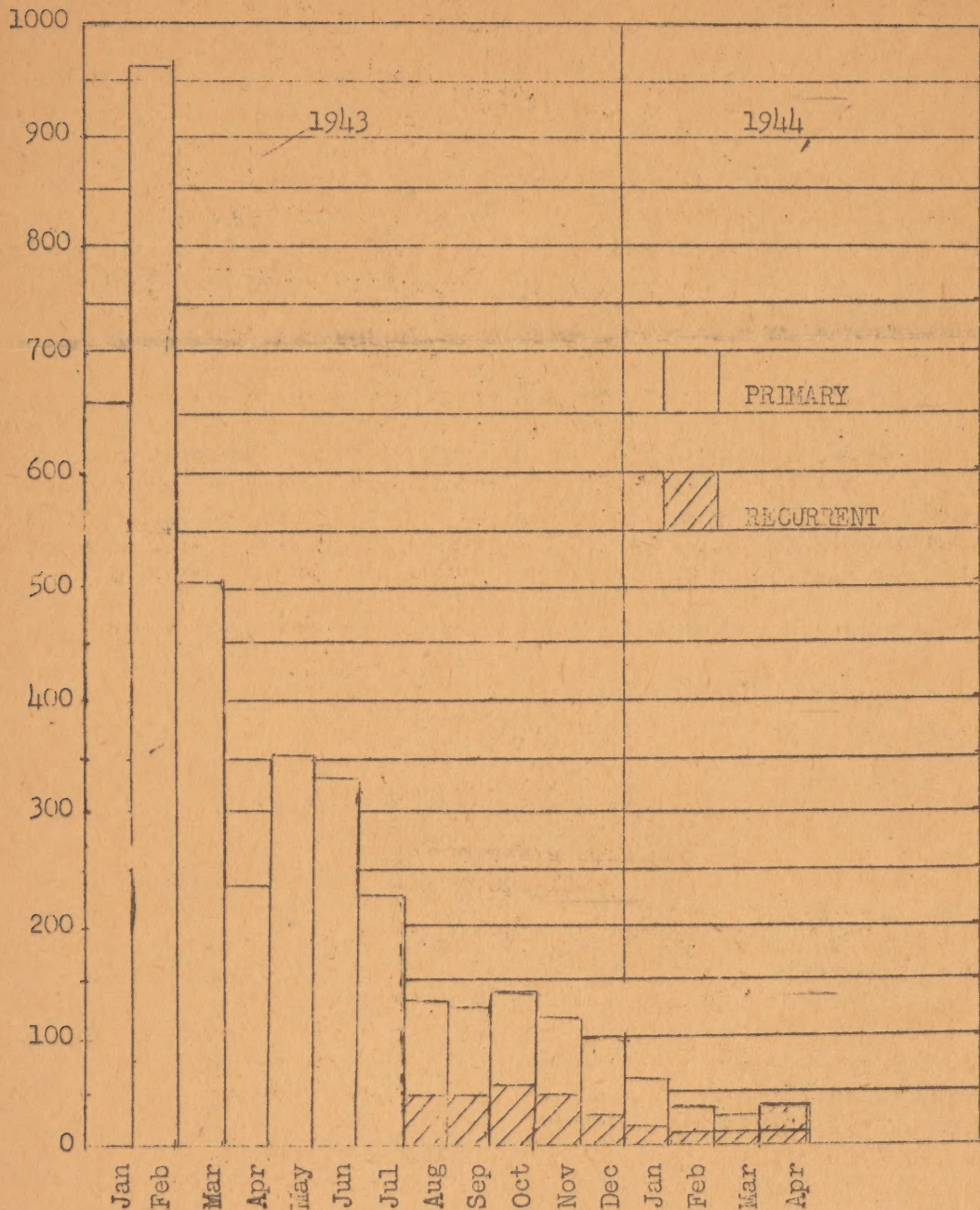
ARMED
FORCES

SEP 10 1952

MEDICAL
LIBRARY

NEW GUINEA MALARIA ATTACK RATE

(Per 1000 per annum)



Relapse rates prior to Aug 43 not available.

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ALL OF THE MALARIOLOGISTS HAVE NOT KEPT THIS OFFICE ADVISED AS TO THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MALARIA CONTROL AND SURVEY UNITS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS. UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AS TO LOCATION OF UNITS SIMPLIFIES A GREAT DEAL OF PAPER WORK BESIDES ENABLING US TO FORWARD MAIL BOTH OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL EXPEDITIOUSLY.

REQUEST THAT IN THE FUTURE THIS INFORMATION BE INCLUDED IN REGULAR REPORTS.

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Word has been received that Captain Emil Vogt, the capable CO of the 62nd Malaria Control Unit has been hospitalized for an operation. We hope that he will soon be back with his unit and enjoying the benefits of his "grand opening".

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A preliminary Malaria Survey of Toem and Wakde Island, Dutch New Guinea was made by the 38th Malaria Survey Unit which is under the command of Captain Edward S. Ross, Sn. C. The following is quoted from his report.

1. Description of area.

- a. Wakde: Consists of two small, low coral islands (Insoemoar and Insoemanai) lying two miles off the coast. The larger of the two was once covered by a coconut grove which has been largely levelled by recent military operations. The soil is sandy and drains well but mosquito breeding occurs in older, algae lined bomb craters. Because of the limited size of the area, mosquito control should be readily accomplished by filling man made depressions and by periodic oiling. Further investigations on this island are in progress.
- b. Toem: American troops occupy a narrow flat coastal strip about 5 miles in length behind an open sandy beach. The soil is very sandy and drains immediately after rains. Camps are located in coconut groves and native gardens which average 200 to 300 yards in depth inland. Behind this cultivated strip is low lying jungle and Sago growth. This has not been surveyed because of the presence of enemy troops and snipers. The camp is bounded on the North by the Tor River, which is about 75 yards wide with sandy banks, and on the South by Tementoc Creek. Within the area only one small creek is present. This has been cleared of brush and oiled by the 59th Control Unit.

The area is practically free of mosquito breeding and very few adult mosquitos have been observed. It is possible however, that road ruts may in time become so packed and lined with algae that they will hold water for a sufficient period to permit breeding.

The following species of mosquitos have been collected to date all obtained in the above mentioned creek.

1. Anopheles (Myzomyia) punctulatus ssp.?
2. Bironella derooki Soes. & Van Slooten or soesiloi Grassi
3. Uranotaenia atra Theob.
4. Lutzia halifaxi Theob.
5. Culex sitiens Wd.
6. Culex annulirostris Skuse
7. Culex pullus Theob.
8. Culex sp D near cylindricus Theob.
9. Culex sp E

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Experiments with DDT solution in distillate is still being made by Major Dy, 5th Air Force Malariologist. Bomb craters breeding anopheline and culicine larvae are being used, inasmuch as the previous experiment was interrupted by a drought spell, drying up the pools. To date the findings are very encouraging, final reports on the subject will be made in the near future.

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Lt. Davenport, Malariologist at Base F, reports an interesting talk with a Dr. Braun, who has 14 years practice in Finschhafen, Madang and Hollandia. He gives quinine XV grains twice a week for suppression, and uses Neo. for scabies; says that the Japs use quinine V grains daily plus atabrine .6 Gram every 10 days, plus Plas. course every 2 months. He reports that filariasis rare on Huon peninsula, but common in Madang and Hollandia.

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The increasing proportion of troops staging in various areas raises the problem of effectively contacting and educating each and every member of the commands. The importance of advertising as a media has been amply demonstrated in the past. A well made sign with a catchy limerick or phrase remains in the eye for a long time. Signs must be well situated and insure clarity of vision, with grass cut well around and the sign itself kept in a clean condition. Assistant Malariologists should supervise and encourage new Malaria Units to cooperate.

Major Jesurun, the malariologist of Base B has recently completed a slogan contest to acquire new ideas for advertising in the approved fashion. We submit the winning entries for your consideration.

1st Prize: \$25 Bond bought by Major Jesurun.

"Stop Malaria
Stop it quick
Atabrine and repellent
Will do the trick"

2nd and 3rd Prize: Ice-cream ration for the unit to which the winner belongs

"Here lies the body
of Shirtless Sid
No Jap stopped him
Mosquitoes did"

"Many Wars are
Lost by a trifle
Use your repellent
As well as your rifle."

4th and 5th Prize: Reserved seats at boxing matches at Lattimore Bowl for unit to which winner belongs.

"Miss your Atabrine
Malaria strikes,-- wife gets insurance
Pretty soon that naughty heifer
Marries damned zoot-suit 4-effer
Take Atabrine, keep wife, damned the 4-effer!"

"Napoleon met his Waterloo
The tanks took San Juan Hill
But the blow that whipped the Japs
Was that yellow little pill"
ATABRINE.

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Captain Vincent H. Handy, M.C., Malariologist at Base E has submitted with his May report a map of his area showing geographical location of malaria cases in the various units of the Base. Some interesting conclusions may be drawn by noting the areas of greater incidence. One outfit may show a high case rate and an adjacent unit show little or none at all, which would suggest that suppressive measures are not being exercised to the fullest extent in the particular unit with numerous reported cases. A comparison check with malaria survey maps of breeding would indicate those units who are possibly being newly infected and those suffering relapses. Of course, this would not be an accurate conclusion but would tend to show up the weaknesses in malaria control in the area. It would insure a basis for closer co-operative control by the units and malariologists concerned.

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At Base D an unusual place of breeding of the *Aedes aegypti*, the carrier of dengue, was found. Breeding was taking place in a neglected Lister bag.

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Captain Kelvin Dorward, Entomologist, who was attached to the 6th Malaria Control Unit during the month of May, sends us the following information on the Hollandia Drome sector.

(1) The only two species of Anopheline taken in the Hollandia Drome sector during the month of May 1944 were *Anopheles punctulatus typicus* and *A. punctulatus moluccensis*. The collections were made on 8 May and collections were made thereafter for the remainder of the month.

(2) Anopheline breeding was found in bomb craters, kuni grass swamps, pools of water along the edge of Sago swamp areas and in streams that had partially shaded quiet pools. In addition to the ~~new~~ made breeding places such as craters, ruts and blocked streams, breeding was found in the pools along the small streams where the personnel had removed the dense cover to make water accessible for bathing and washing.

(3) As yet no Anopheline breeding has been found in the rapid moving streams. Neither have they been found to date in the old containers around the abandoned Jap areas, however, Culicine breeding was much in evidence. No breeding was found in the small streams that were densely covered by vegetation nor was any found in the stagnant water of the Sago swamps.

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The following information was sent to us by Major Thomas A. Hart, Sn. C., Commanding Officer of the 6th Malaria Survey Unit.

VARIOUS BREEDING PLACES FOUND IN NEW GUINEA
(PAPUA) AND DUTCH NEW GUINEA FOR *A. moluccensis*
BY THE 6TH MALARIA SURVEY UNIT BETWEEN 15 March,
1943 and 27 May, 1944.

1. Slow running side water of a swift running stream - muddy, heavily shaded with aquatic vegetation.
2. Side pools off of stream and in side water among abundance of parrott feathers.
3. Swamp pools on edge of swamp, polluted water, leaves, sunlit, muddy bottom with fish and lung fish present.
4. In lagoons in densely shaded water.
5. Sunlit edges of a lagoon.
6. Slightly brackish water of a coastal swamp.
7. Side pools of well shaded streams.
8. Sagging depressions in tent flies and tarpaulin covers for supplies.
9. Barrow-pits left along side the roads by engineering construction crews.
10. Wheel ruts open to sunlight.
11. Slit trenches holding water.
12. Roadside puddles.
13. Coconut shells sunk in ground, probably filled by water from swamp running into shell.
14. Fallen fronds from coconut trees.
15. Mangrove swamp, fresh water and brackish.
16. Man-made water holes.
17. Clear water pools.
18. Permanently muddy water pools shaded and sunlit.
19. Tin cans, large biscuit tin, first time found in Dutch New Guinea.
20. Marshes, fresh water and brackish.
21. Pot holes and pools, sunlit and clear.

LOCALITIES: Port Moresby, Dobodura, Oro Bay, Milne Bay, Goodenough Island and Humboldt Bay -- Lake Sentani Area, Dutch New Guinea.

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The following report on collections was made by Captain Horsfall, Sn. C. commander of the 17th Malaria Survey Unit. We quote his report.

SUBJECT: Collecting Methods Useful for Determining Incidence of Adult Mosquitoes, Base B.

1. During March, April, and May three methods of collecting adult mosquitoes were used at Base B. These were collecting in tents, in light trap and in bait trap.

2. Collecting in tents consisted of examining those occupied between 1900 and 2100 hours. Flashlights were used to enable collectors to examine tent surface, bunks, barrack bags and clothes. By playing the beam nearly parallel to a surface, a long shadow is cast by mosquito thereby making it more easily seen. Chloroform tubes were used to catch and kill the specimens.

3. Collecting by means of a bait trap involved a protected human sleeping in the trap at night. The trap is made of wire cloth over a frame large enough to fit a standard army cot and mosquito bar. In effect it is a screen-wire box about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and wide. Two louveres extend as two belts around the trap permitting easy entrance for mosquitoes but act as bafflers once they are inside. The trap has a pivot door at one end. A loose canvas bottom follows the contour of a cot and prevents escape of mosquitoes from below. The sleeper is protected by a mosquito bar in a normal manner. There is some increased danger of exposure to bites because trapped mosquitoes are confined to the area around the cot rather than being free to move elsewhere. Cot, trap, and all fit into a weapons carrier and may be taken anywhere on the base. T/5 HUNT, BLESSING, JEFFREY, URDAHL and WENGER volunteered to be bait at different times for the 82 nights the trap operated.

4. The light trap, made largely from salvage material, is very similar to the prototype used widely in the States. The attractive principle is a 40-watt frosted bulb suspended beneath a conical cover in such a way that light may radiate in all directions. A fan operating from a storage battery creates a down draft below the light. Mosquitoes that come to the light are caught in the air current and forced down a screen funnel into a killing jar. This trap operated in one location near unit headquarters in a sparse woods.

5. Collections in tents yielded 214 mosquitoes from 637 tents. Of these 10 individuals or 5 per cent were Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis. The dominant species of culicine varied with location, but those of genus Culex were most numerous.

6. Collections in the bait trap for 82 nights were 252 mosquitoes or an average of 3.1 each night. Sixteen or 6 percent were Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis which agrees with tent collections. Black Creek area had an outstandingly large number of culicines. Intermediate Section area showed the greatest number of Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis. The area about Headquarters Company Base B yielded no mosquitoes in this trap. The dominant mosquito was Mansonia sp.

7. The light trap operating in a stationary location collected 804 mosquitoes representing about 20 species. Twenty-three or 3 percent were Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis. The dominant species was Culex annulirostris with a little black Aedes as runner up. In New Jersey where the relation between trap records and human annoyance was worked out it was found that mosquitoes were not of pest proportions until the numbers so trapped passed 21. Only one week was this number exceeded, and that week annoyance was experienced.

8. All three methods of collection agree that culicine mosquitoes are far more abundant than Anopheles in the areas of Base B where they were tested. The three methods agree in showing that control operations are better in some areas than others, and on the whole control is good over the base. The three methods do not agree on the relative abundance of species of culicines

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The following is an extract and digest of an article "Mite Protection of Military Personnel by Simple Clothing Treatment" based on studies made by the U.S.A. Typhus Commission and 3rd Medical Laboratory, submitted to us by Major H. M. Jesurun, Malariologist for Base B.

Clothing impregnated with a 5% emulsion of dimethylphthalate was found to protect the wearer from scrub itch, and chigger bites. It is assumed that the treatment will therefore protect against scrub typhus. Impregnated uniforms will remain mite-proof during 5 weeks of occasional wearing or will protect wearer until laundering is necessary when worn under ordinary field conditions. The treatment will withstand sun, rain, walking in wet grass and excessive sweating. Uniforms were still effective after being worn in swiftly moving fresh water for 15 minutes; and in ocean water for 30 minutes. Dirty uniforms can be rinsed in cold water, but hard scrubbing with soap or laundering in hot water removes the dimethylphthalate. Blankets remain effective for at least 2 months if unlaundered.

To treat 100 uniforms with a 5% emulsion of dimethylphthalate:

- a. Dimethylphthalate 7.5 quarts (120 2 oz GI bottles.)
- b. GI laundry soap 6 lbs.
- c. Water 25 gallons
- d. 55 Gal oil drum 1 each
- e. 32 gal GI can 1 each
- f. GI egg whip 1 each

This gives approximately 37 gallons of emulsion of 5% dimethylphthalate.

Directions:

- a. Cut soap in small pieces, boil in 10 gals of water to dissolve. Then add 25 gals cold water.
- b. Pour 4 to 5 gallons of this soap solution into a GI can or similar container, add 7.5 qts of dimethylphthalate slowly while whipping vigorously with egg whip to make the creamy concentrate.
- c. Pour this creamy concentrate back into the drum of soap solution and stir to make the finished emulsion.
- d. One man should keep stirring the emulsion slowly while clothing is being dropped to prevent settling.
- e. Put socks in trouser pockets. Immerse clothing (including parts held in the hands) in the emulsion and wring out over a second container to save excess liquid. Hang uniform up to dry.

NOTE: Only dry uniforms should be dipped to assure adequate treatment and to avoid diluting emulsion. For 100 blankets triple the quantities. After the clothing is dry it can stand wetting, but it should be protected from the rain during the 1st drying. Shorts should be worn under treated clothing to avoid scrotal irritation.

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The following is quoted from the South Pacific Newsletter, May 1944, published by the Navy Malaria and Epidemic Control Headquarters.
Filiariasis in the New Hebrides.

Native and imported laborers on four of the local plantations on Espiritu Santo have recently been surveyed for filariasis. The presence of Wuchereria bancrofti and Microfilaria malayi is definitely established to be present in the New Hebrides group of islands. At the present stage of the investigation by the filaria research group, bancrofti appears to be confined to the Melanesian population, while malayi appears to be confined to the Tonkinese. Of the Melanesian individuals thus far examined, forty-eight percent carried microfilariae of W. bancrofti in their blood stream, while only seven percent of the Tonkinese proved to be infected with M. malayi. The number of microfilariae of W. bancrofti has ranged from one to 550 per 20 mm. of blood, while the range of microfilariae of M. malayi was from one to 56 per 20 mm. of blood. Except in one instance all blood samples were taken between the hours of 1930 and 2030.

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The following is an extract from a report made by Captain Owen H. Graham, Sn C., commander of the 5th Malaria Survey Unit.

1. Entomological

A. Mosquito collections were made on Grogat Island, Madang, which is occupied by Co C 593rd EB & Slt, during the week 8-13 May 1944. The island is low and flat and of coral formation. The area occupied by the boat company was planted in coconuts, but most of them have been destroyed by bombing and strafing. Vertical drainage through the coral is excellent and the only standing water on the island was in two bomb craters near the waters edge. No anopheline adults or larvae were found on the island.

B. Culicine mosquitoes were found in large numbers. Aedes variegatus, which was breeding in coconut shells, tin cans, broken pottery, etc., was a persistent biter day and night. Sanitary conditions at Madang prior to the allied occupation were deplorable. Japanese troops had left a litter of tin cans, wooden buckets, pottery and coconut shells. Aedes notoscriptus, Armigeres breinli, and Megarhinus inornatus were breeding in containers of this sort along with A. variegatus.

C. On the mainland, in the vicinity of the ANGAU camp, Anopheles punctulatus was breeding in small numbers. The same culicines mentioned above were present in addition to Aedes funereus var. ornatus and Culex annulirostris.

2. Parasitological

Most of the native laborers at Madang were imported from south-eastern New Guinea. No children were available, but through the courtesy of Major Farlow, DO at Madang, and W/O Jack Avinall, medical assistant, it was possible to get blood smears from 12 adult males at the Angau labor camp. These men had not left the Madang area during the past two years. Only one of the 12 was infected with malaria parasites. Within a short time there will probably be 2000 Madang natives (men, women and children) in the labor camp and they are almost certain to be important reservoir of malaria.

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More news of interest about Entomology and Parasitology is quoted from the South Pacific Newsletter of May 1944.

Observations on Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis.

(a) Natural infection with W. bancrofti.

Of seven species of mosquitoes thus far examined by the research group under Lt. Byrd and Lt.(jg) St. Amant working on Espiritu Santo, only in Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis have they found filaria larvae in all stages of their developmental cycle (including infective stage larvae in the proboscis) in nature. Five of the seven species examined have given positive results, but the filaria larvae occurred only as recently ingested microfilariae or as developing larvae ranging from recently ingested microfilariae up to three days of age (14 days being about the average time required to complete the cycle in the mosquito host). Experiments are under way to determine whether these mosquitoes will carry through the development of the larvae to infective stages.

(b) Attempt to feed during daylight hours.

On Espiritu Santo, Lt.(jg) St. Amant reports numerous moluccensis attempting to feed during daylight hours. While making routine catches from native villages during the hours of 0900 and 1100 large numbers of adults were found attempting to feed on the technicians and many were collected around the ankles and legs of the natives sitting in the open bamboo huts so characteristic of villages on this island. This observation of daylight biting further substantiates those of Lt.(jg) Daggy and Captain L. Christensen who made similar reports at an earlier date.

In a search for resting places other than ceilings, walls, and behind obstructions, as many as 25 adults were found resting on the stones surrounding the central fireplace about two inches from the ground. Within smoked covered walls the adults were taken more frequently resting primarily on surfaces which had light background and upon other objects which were more exposed to the light of the day than in or around protected, shaded corners.

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The 32nd Malaria Survey Unit, under the command of Captain Karl V. Krombein, Sn. C., reports the results of a survey of native laborers at the ANGAU native labor camp, Nadzab Area for microfilariae. The following is an extract from the report.

Daytime smears.

a. Smears on Groups I to III were taken in the daytime, for the most part 1600-1800, during the month of May, 1944. The thick smears were examined for microfilariae and the species identified when found.

b. Results of these daytime smears are as follows:

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>NO. INDIVIDUALS EXAMINED</u>	<u>NO. POSITIVE FOR MICROFILARIA</u>	<u>% POSITIVE</u>
I	34	2	6.2
II	224	5	2.2
III	233	4	1.7
TOTAL	491	11	2.2

c. The microfilariae were identified as those of Wuchereria bancrofti. On the advice of Capt. GRAHAM, parasitologist of the 24th Malaria Survey Unit at APO 713, it was decided to base our species differentiation on 2 of the diagnostic characteristics mentioned by Manso-Bahr. To determine whether these microfilariae were W. bancrofti or W. malayi, the character of the cephalic space and of the terminal nuclei-cytoplasm relation was studied. As best as could be determined all the microfilariae (an average incidence of 2.2%) were those of Wuchereria bancrofti.

Night time smears.

a. Inasmuch as W. bancrofti shows a nocturnal periodicity in the appearance of microfilariae, smears on 2 groups of natives were taken at 2300-0100 on 20 and 27 May 1944 to see whether the true filariasis rate was high than the daytime smears showed. Three thick drops were taken on each native.

b. Results of smears taken around midnight.

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>NO. OF INDIVIDUALS EXAMINED</u>	<u>POSITIVE FOR MICROFILARIAE</u>	<u>% POSITIVE</u>
IV A	102	29	28.4
IV B	82	26	31.7
TOTAL	184	55	30.0

c. The taking of smears at midnight then raised the filariasis (Bancroft's) rate from 2.2% to 30.0%, indicating a serious filariasis problem. Warrant Officer Nolan of ANGAU however, has seen very few instances of elephantiasis in the Nadzab area.

d. 102 of the 184 natives examined at midnight had been examined previously in the daytime for microfilariae, with a daytime incidence of 1.7% as contrasted with a night time incidence of 23.5%.

e. Native laborers from one village, Siang, in the Erap district of the North Markham Area, showed 327. microfilariae (5 out of 6 examined).

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SPORT FLASHES

From Base "B" this month we have an account of major league baseball as played by the 8th and 14th Malaria Control Units. From sports writer Major Jesurun, who was also an all star performer on the team of the 8th MCU, we are able to present this thrilling first hand account of those games played to date.

"After a long hard week of malaria control work at Base B, the 14th MCU and the 8th MCU laid their sprayers, picks and shovels down to pick up the baseball bat and gloves for a hard fought and dramatic double header game of baseball. The game took place at the 14th MCU diamond on Sunday 21 May. Both commanding officers played alongside their men. The Base Malariologist played with the 8th MCU team.

"The audience was composed mostly of natives who work for the 8th and 14th MCU's. Sides were immediately taken by the native laborers who cheered loudly in their native lingo as the teams of their respective "big taubadas" made a hit or a run. It is thought that the native has not learned how to boo, otherwise there would have been more boos than cheers!

"The highlights of the game were 2 homeruns by T/4 Arnold and Sgt. Krinke both of the 14th MCU. Two bats were broken like match sticks, one by Sgt Gordon, the other by Pfc Shope both of the 8th MCU. Captain Hardy, Captain Bryan and Major Jesurun each had one hit - of course, NO errors!

"The first game played to 7 innings finished with the 14th MCU as a winner - 10 to 4. The second game played to 5 innings was still more dramatic, it ended 5 to 4, with the 14th MCU on top.

"A return engagement was played on Sunday 28 May at the Special Service baseball diamond. It was rumored that the 8th was going to mine the field. However the 14th MCU won again 25 to 18.

"The 8th MCU being persistent, challenged the 14th MCU to another game which took place on 4 June. This time the 8th MCU finally emerged victorious with a score 7 to 5.

"Previous to playing the 14 MCU, the 8th MCU practiced on several other teams. They played the 58th MCU on 14th May. This was a close and daring combat out of which the 8th emerged victorious with a score of 12 to 4. The team of the 8th however, was 'fortified' by Sgt Abbott and T/5 Jeffries of the 17th MSU, also with a catcher from the Medical Supply depot. T/5 Silas and Pfc Shope of the 8th MCU both had a home run. Sgt Pickett of the 8th MCU also had a home run, but the umpire ruled it out because he said, 'He didn't touch the bases.'

"There being no coca-cola or beer bottles to be hurled at the ump, the crowd had to satisfy themselves with throwing coconuts. The ump however did not suffer any serious damage."

(Ed's note: In spite of his outstanding performance in the field and at the plate, to date there have been no offers from the Brooklyn Dodgers for the services of Major Jesurun.)

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The Division of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine of the Army Medical School, serving as a distributing center for parasitological specimens, received nearly 50,000 items during the first nine months of 1943. These have been graded and reconditioned and over 37,000 vials and slides have been redistributed. These items were received from a number of different agencies.

This program of collection and distribution depends upon the cooperation of the various participating groups. All individuals and groups are urged to send in parasitological material when available and which can be spared.

The following items are particularly desired:

1. Blood smears of
 - a. Malaria (especially P. falciparum gametocytes)
 - b. Human trypanosomiasis
 - c. Human relapsing fever
2. Human leishmaniasis
3. Entomological specimens of medical importance
4. Formalinized feces containing
 - a. Helminth ova
 - b. Protozoan cysts

Material available for distribution should be sent to the Director, Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington 12, D. C., Attention: Division of Parasitology, and should not be addressed to any particular individual.

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MALARIA ATTACK RATE per/1000/annum for month of May 1944, for the weeks ending:

	USASOS	Sixth Army	5th Air Force Malariologist	Base
Milne Bay				
7 May	7	14	173	
14	12	0	104	
21	12	34	0	
28	10	18	101	
Oro Bay-Dobodura				
7 May	53	31	71	251
14	45	37	150	80
21	28	18	180	98
28	83	38		247
Port Moresby				
7 May	62		38	33
14	67		9	18
21	25		19	27
28	21		29	27
Finschhafen				
7 May	65	62	62	
14	29	24	82	
21	32	43	35	
28	35	19		
Lae				
7 May	146		49	
14	62		85	
21	81		27	
28	107		152	

	6th Army					5th Air Force Malariologist Rep			
May	7	14	21	28	May	7	14	21	28
Arawe	96	65	169	124	Nadzab	81	65	74	99
Kiriwina	24	90	0	33	Gusap	255	129	440	479
Goodenough	91	60	0	20	Saidor	22	50	19	21
Admiraltys	26	35	42	49	Hollandia	-	-	-	46
C Gloucester	33	5	30	26					

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Locations of the malaria control and survey units will probably be of interest to all.

Survey	Component	Location
4th	5th A F	Gusap
5th	6th Army	Oro Bay
6th	6th Army	Hollandia
17th	USASOS	Oro Bay
24th	USASOS	Lae
26th	6th Army	Finschhafen
27th	6th Army	Aitape
28th	6th Army	Admiraltys
29th	6th Army	Hollandia
30th	5th A F	Finschhafen
31st	5th A F	Finschhafen
32nd	5th A F	Nadzab
33rd	6th Army	Cape Gloucester
37th	USASOS	Lae
38th	6th Army	Wadke
39th	6th Army	Finschhafen
40th	USASOS	Finschhafen
41st	USASOS	Milne Bay
204th	USASOS	Oro Bay
205th	USASOS	Oro Bay

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SECRET

<u>Control</u>	<u>Component</u>	<u>Location</u>
4th	USASOS	Hollandia
5th	6th Army	Biak
6th	5th A F	Hollandia
7th	6th Army	Finschhafen
8th	USASOS	Oro Bay
9th	USASOS	Finschhafen
10th	USASOS	Lae
11th	5th A F	Nadzab
12th	6th Army	Finschhafen
13th	5th A F	Finschhafen
14th	5th A F	Oro Bay
15th	6th Army	Oro Bay
35th	6th Army	Admiraltys
38th		Enirau Island
52nd	6th Army	Admiraltys
53rd	6th Army	Aitape
54th	6th Army	Hollandia
55th	6th Army	Hollandia
56th	6th Army	Biak
58th	USASOS	Oro Bay
59th	6th Army	Wadke
60th	6th Army	Oro Bay
61st	6th Army	Finschhafen
62nd	5th A F	Finschhafen
63rd	5th A F	Nadzab
64th	USASOS	Milne Bay
65th	6th Army	Cape Gloucester
67th	USASOS	Oro Bay
68th	USASOS	Milne Bay
69th	USASOS	Milne Bay
79th	5th A F	Finschhafen

And on the water enroute to Finschhafen we have the 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th and 87th Control Units. And that's not all, theres more to follow.

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Captain H. M. Jones, SnC, commanding officer of the 10th Malaria Control Unit sends us an account of a recent experience of his unit and is of the opinion that it may save a few headaches for some of the other control units.

"The area in question was being oiled weekly however the units adjacent to the docks were complaining about the recent influ of adult mosquitoes. A thorough search was made of all surrounding territory but no breeding places could be located that were not being controlled. We finally found thousands of larvae breeding in an aircraft belly tank dump. The belly tanks were dumped haphazardly and were in all kinds of positions. The P-38 tanks have an opening in the top of the tank that holds approximately one gallon of water, this was where the larvae were found. The air corps now has a detail with a crane arranging these tanks in an orderly manner and inverting them. This will solve a problem that is frequently overlooked.

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MALARIA

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